This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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We give advice, but we cannot give conduct.—La Rochefoucauld.

VOL. 28, NO. 43 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | WHOLE NO. 1436

30-Hour Week Is Paramount Objective Of the American Federation of Labor

Shorter Hours Are Held Necessary to Provide Work for Millions of Toilers Thrown into the Unemployed Army by Labor-Displacing Machinery; "To Master the Machine and Make It Serve the Public Welfare Is Now the Supreme Challenge Confronting Society," A. F. of L. Convention Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The five-day week and the six-hour day without any reduction in daily or weekly pay was again made the paramount objective of the American Federation of Labor by the annual convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas.

The necessity for shorter hours was presented to the convention in the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day, whose chairman was Delegate Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Drawing attention to the tremendous army of the unemployed largely due to the increase of the output of labor resulting from the continued installation of job-destroying machinery, the report said:

"Unemployment still continues our most pressing problem.

"'The army of the unemployed,' declares the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its 1938 report, 'which has never since depression been reduced below 7,500,000 and today numbers over 11,000,000, is testimony enough to the need for shorter work hours.'

"According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the average full time work-week in July, 1938, was 40.3 hours as against 48.3 in 1929, or a gain in leisure of eight hours.

"Thus, the American Federation of Labor has rendered a notable public service in bringing about this shortening of the work-week.

"We marvel at the staggering scope that unemployment would have reached were it not for this average reduction of labor hours during the last 10 years. In this regard we approvingly quote from the report of the Executive Council as follows:

"'To those who argue that a work-week below forty-four hours would curtail production we would cite records of the United States Department of Labor which show that in manufacturing industries the hours actually worked per week when part time is included have averaged thirty-nine or less in each year since 1931.'

"Your committee in concluding this report desires to again emphasize the continued increase on a steadily ascending scale of production per unit of worker through new means and methods of multiplied machine refinements.

"This constant expansion of productive efficiency is the big fact of our time. It confronts us wherever we turn.

"To master the machine and make it

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Wage Act Changes Asked by A. F. of L.

Convention Declares Power Conferred Upon Administrator With Regard to Industry Committees and Apprentices Is Too Large

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, recommended that the Executive Council of the Federation undertake to have the next Congress amend the Fair Labor Standards Act with regard to the authority conferred upon the administrator to determine the ratio of apprentices and the length of service, to make classifications of labor, and his power relative to the recommendations made by industry committees.

The convention adopted the following report of the Resolutions Committee:

"Your committee calls attention to the fact that nowhere in the law is the term 'apprentice' or 'learner' defined; so far as the law is concerned the administrator being made responsible for such definition.

"All well established apprentice sys-

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BETTER SUPPORT FOR LABOR PRESS URGED

Editor Wills of Chicago Federationist Tells A. F. of L. Convention Unions Cannot Expect a Fair Deal From Newspapers Financed by Business Advertisements.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A strong argument in favor of more adequate support of labor newspapers by union men and women was made to the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, by Charles Wills, editor of the Chicago Federationist.

Emphasizing the fact that business interests are very largely in control of newspapers not consecrated to the welfare of organized labor and therefore cannot be depended upon to present the truth regarding the policies and achievements of trade unionists, Mr. Wills said:

Employers Are Source of Advertising

"Members of labor unions who depend on word of mouth or the comments of newspapers or magazines of general circulation for their opinions on labor af-

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A. F. of L. Council Takes Up Fight Against Donnelley & Sons Company

Attempt Will Be Made to Persuade Big Anti-Union Printing Firm in Chicago to Recognize Trade Unions.

The influence of the American Federation of Labor to persuade R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago anti-union printing concern, to recognize the trade unions in the printing industry was mobilized by the recent A. F. of L. annual convention at Houston, Texas.

The matter was brought to the attention of the convention in a resolution introduced by delegates from the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, and the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America.

The resolution asked the American Federation of Labor to "endorse the campaign of the Chicago printing trades unions against the anti-union concern of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, also known as The Lakeside Press and the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation," and urged the use of the "facilities of the American Federation of Labor to the end that the vast volume of work now being done at the Donnelley plant shall be printed under union conditions."

The convention adopted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"Your Committee is in full accord with the purport and objective of this

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Retention of Bi-Partisan Civil Service Board Asked by A. F. of L.

Houston Convention Opposes Single Administrator Provided by Government Reorganization Bill.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Firm support of the present bi-partisan United States Civil Service Commission composed of three members and equally firm opposition to the single Civil Service Administrator proposed by the Government Reorganization Bill, defeated during the last session of Congress and scheduled to come up in some form during the 1939 session, featured the declaration adopted by the recent annual convention of the American Federatoin of Labor in Houston, Texas.

Favored by Government Employes Unions

The matter came before the convention in a resolution introduced by delegates of the national unions of Government Employes affiliated with the A. F. of L. endorsing the continuance of the United States Civil Service Commission as the "agency charged with

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Lewis's Labor's Non-Partisan League Condemned by A. F. of L. Convention

"The League Is Nothing More Than a C. I. O. Agency, a Ventriloquist's Dummy for the C. I. O. Leaders"; "It Is Opposed to the Best Interests of American Labor."

The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas, re-affirmed the Federation's condemnation of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the body representing John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization in the political field, as a dual organization set up in opposition to the Non-Partisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter came before the conven-

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

MORRISON STRESSES A. F. OF L. PROGRESS

"We Have Increased Our Membership Rapidly" and Are "In a Splendid Position to Carry On," He Declares in Accepting Office of Secretary-Treasurer for 1939.

"Like Other Organizations That Have Attempted to Break Away From the Natural Growth of Unions, the C. I. O. Will Become a Memory and a Dream."

When the delegates to the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, unanimously re-elected Frank Morrison as secretary-treasurer of the Federation, it was the forty-third consecutive time he was chosen to fill a high position in the A. F. of L.

First elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1896, Mr. Morrison was re-elected every year until 1935, when the Atlantic City convention, following the combination of the offices of secretary and treasurer, unanimously chose him for the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer. Subsequent conventions have re-elected him to that office every year.

Nominated by Delegate George

At the Houston convention Mr. Morrison was nominated for secretary-treasurer by Delegate Leo E. George, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"I rise to nominate a man who is probably the best known man in the United States in the labor movement," Mr. George said.

"The man I am going to nominate is known to practically every one in the American Federation of Labor, and nearly every one has gone to him at some time for guidance and for assistance, and has never found him wanting.

"Forty-two years ago you elected him Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. He has served ably, honestly and capably. I deem it a personal honor to have the privilege of placing in nomination the name of Frank Morrison for re-election."

The delegates all arose and applauded the nomination of Mr. Morrison.

Seconded by Delegate Harris

The nomination of Mr. Morrison was seconded by Delegate William H. Harris of the International Typographical Union, who said:

"I believe it only fitting, in view of the most profound indulgence the convention extended to the delegation of the International Typographical Union earlier in the sessions of the convention, and it becomes the duty of a member of Mr. Morrison's union, to assume the duty of seconding his nomination.

"I therefore move that nominations close and that the President cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for the election of Frank Morrison for the ensuing year."

Elected Unanimously

The ballot was cast by President Green, who said: "In accordance with your decision, the Chair officially declares Brother Frank Morrison elected as secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year."

Morrison Accepts Office

In accepting the office of secretary-treasurer, Mr. Morrison said:

"I feel grateful indeed to the delegates of this convention for electing me by unanimous vote for the ensuing term.

"We are going through troublesome times, but the American Federation of Labor today is standing in a splendid position to carry on. We have increased our membership rapidly.

"We have 102 national and international unions. We have 800 central bodies standing by to assist in the work of organization and enforcing the constitution and decisions of the convention.

"I see a bright future.

"It will not be long before, like other organizations that have attempted to break away from the natural growth of unions, that the C. I. O. will become a memory and a dream.

"And I am glad that I am here, that I have been elected for another year to render every assistance to President Green, to the members of the Executive Council and to build up and increase this splendid organization, the American Federation of Labor.

"I thank you indeed for this unanimous election."

More Equal Work Distribution Held Only Real Remedy For Unemployment

Army of Eleven Million Jobless Is a National Tragedy the Evils of which Are Mitigated But Not Cured by Unemployment Compensation and Other Forms of Temporary Relief, A. F. of L. Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The distribution of available work more equitably by the reduction of the length of the work week was stressed as the sole solution of the unemployment problem by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

The matter was brought to the attention of the convention by the A. F. of L. Executive Council which reported that the number of unemployed had increased from 7,513,000 in September, 1937, to 11,445,000 by June, 1938, and that today, with employment slightly rising, the army of the jobless still is in excess of 11,000,000.

Young Persons Are Victimized

One important tragedy of the unemployment situation, the Council said, is found in the fact that "there has been no increase in jobs to provide for the young persons who came of working age" since September, 1937, and that "these boys and girls add about 475,000 more to the total number to be employed."

The Council declared that the persistence of the army of unemployed numbering many millions "is testimony enough to the need for shorter work hours" and insisted that "industry is able to make this adjustment by a steady and progressive reduction of the work week until the 30-hour level is reached."

Jobs Must Be Provided for All Workers

In acting on this alarming picture of the unemployment situation the convention adopted the following declaration submitted by the Committee on the Executive Council's Report, of which Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, was chairman:

"While there is encouragement to be drawn from reported increases in employment statistics there is no comfort to be found in those records for the remaining millions of unemployed workers and until every man and woman willing and able to work has been placed in employment the problem of unemployment cannot be regarded as solved nor our obligations fulfilled.

"Unemployment is not the problem of

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Patman Bill to Tax Chain Stores Arouses A. F. of L. Opposition

It "Runs in Direct Opposition to the Entire Trend of Modern Industrial Development and of Established Policy on the Part of the Public and of Organized Labor," Houston Convention Declares.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, voiced opposition to the bill sponsored by Congressman Wright Patman to penalize chain stores by Federal taxation.

The matter came before the convention in the form of a resolution introduced by Delegate I. M. Ornburn, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Taxes Are Pyramided

The resolution said the Patman bill provides "for a steeply pyramiding series of license taxes on chain stores graduated from $50 per store for chains of 15 or less stores to $1,000 per store for chains with 500 or more stores," with the further provision that "such tax shall be multiplied by the number of States in which such chains operate."

In addition, the resolution declared that "the destruction of chain store operation which would result from this proposed law would dislocate upwards of one million wage earners, many, and an increasing number of whom, are members of organized labor, and have an immediate effect on living costs."

Unwise Use of Taxing Power

To remedy the evil contained in the Patman bill the resolution asked the A. F. of L. to disapprove that measure "and all forms of taxation which prostitute the taxing power of the Govern-

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Labor Organizations Are Urged To Assist Radio Station WCFL

American Federation of Labor Requests Aid of National Unions in Attracting Advertisements for the "Voice of Labor" Covering States in the Middle West.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, urged the A. F. of L. national and international unions and other organizations to do everything within their power to attract advertisers for Radio Station WCFL in Chicago, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor with a representative of the American Federation of Labor on the boards which manage and shape the policy of the station.

The matter was brought to the attention of the convention in a resolution introduced by delegates from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America; the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association; Office Employes Union No. 20732, Illinois State Federation of Labor; the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

The resolution stated that the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations had donated to or-

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Drive to Organize All Maritime Workers Begun by New AFL Unit

Seafarers International Union Starts Off With Approximately 30,000 Members, President Lundeberg Says; Visions 125,000 Adherents.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Without wasting any time, the Seafarers' International Union of North America, recently chartered by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, started a vigorous campaign to bring all seamen in the United States and Canada into affiliation with the new union based on the fundamental principles and policies of the A. F. of L.

The charter was issued by the A. F. of L. Executive Council following the recent convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas. To clear the ground for the new union the convention revoked the charter of the International Seamen's Union of America, which was functioning in a very limited way.

"This new union is a substitute for the old International Seamen's Union that passed out, the one that just disintegrated," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said when he announced the issuance of the charter to the Seafarers' International Union. "It will be the only international union of seamen in existence, taking in several thousand Canadians."

As its nucleus the Seafarers' International Union absorbed the Sailors Union of the Pacific, headed by Harry Lundeberg, who became president of the new unit. Mr. Lundeberg said the Seafarers' Union started off with approximately 30,000 members, including the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the seamen's unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, seamen on the Great Lakes and fishermen on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Lundeberg announced that organizers would be sent to all ports along the Atlantic and the Gulf, where John L. Lewis's C. I. O. seamen's union has concentrated considerable effort. He said there were no C. I. O. seamen on the Pacific Coast.

The Seafarers International Union of North America begins work with the united support of the American Federation of Labor.

After revoking the charter of the old Seamen's Union to pave the way for the new union, the recent convention of the Federation said:

"The American Federation of Labor pledges aid and support so that this new organization may be one which the seamen of North America will be proud of."

Reorganization of Pan-American Federation of Labor Is Planned

American Federation of Labor Takes Initiative in Effort to Promote Labor Unity and Best Interests of Workers in Western Hemisphere.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Definite plans for reorganizing the Pan-American Federation of Labor, originally established under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor in 1918, were initiated by the recent annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Houston, Texas.

The action of the convention was taken by the adoption of the report of the Executive Council on the desirability of raising the living standards of the toilers in Latin American countries to the American level, which the Council believed could best be accomplished by the extension of the principles of the A. F. of L. to the labor movements of Central America and South America.

The report of the Executive Council, which the convention adopted, said:

"We should consider the immediate advisability of reorganizing the Pan-American Federation of Labor as an instrumentality of labor unity and best

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WATT ATTENDS MEETING OF I. L. O. IN LONDON

London, Eng. (AFLWNS).—Robert J. Watt, American Workers Delegate to the International Labor Organization and Workers Member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, arrived in London to attend the meeting of the Governing Body which extends through the last week in October.

The major subject before the Governing Body is the consideration of the report of the ILO on the question of "Discrimination Against Elderly Workers." The study on which the report is based was ordered by the Governing Body in February, 1938, in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Watt.

(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Green Pleads For Peace and Unity In the Family of Organized Labor

"I Promise to You That I Shall Make Every Contribution That Lies Within My Power Toward the Promotion of Peace in the Labor Movement," He Declares in Accepting A. F. of L. Presidency for Fifteenth Term; "I Shall Do What I Can to Heal the Wounds and Close the Breach and Unite the Forces of Labor."

"I Will Do All I Can to Serve in Every Way to Establish Here in America a Solid, Invincible Labor Movement, Unassailable and Unafraid; I Will Do It With Honor to the American Federation of Labor, and in Doing It I Will Maintain the Dignity and Self Respect of the American Federation of Labor."

The action of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, in unanimously electing William Green to the office of president of the Federation for the year beginning January 1, 1939, was the fifteenth time he has been chosen for that important position.

When President Gompers died in December, 1924, the A. F. of L. Executive Council named Mr. Green to fill the vacancy. He was first elected to the office of president by the 1925 A. F. of L. convention and has been re-elected every year since then without opposition.

Nominated by Duffy

At the Houston convention he was placed in nomination by Frank Duffy, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor and secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"I think I know my man," Mr. Duffy said. "I do know him. I know his qualifications and his abilities. He is the 'right man in the right place.'

"'He is the man for you and me.' A gentleman at all times, kind, courteous, friendly and obliging, but with all that a fighter for the right—fair, square, open and above board. He is our friend, and will be our friend, our spokesman, our representative, our counsellor, our adviser, and above and beyond all else, our Leader.

"It therefore affords me great pleasure to nominate my friend, my pal, my chum, my co-worker, William Green, for President of the American Federation of Labor for the coming term.

"I want to see him elected by acclamation, and let that be the answer of this convention to John L. Lewis, who proposes to resign if William Green will resign from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor. What has John Lewis to resign from—a self-appointed position, as chairman of the C. I. O.—while the position of the president of the American Federation of Labor is an elective one by the delegates in attendance at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"I love Bill Green and in making that declaration publicly today to you I am reminded that—

'Tis a fragrant retrospection
For the loving thoughts that start
Into being, are like perfume
From the blossoms of the heart,
And to dream the old dreams over
Is a luxury divine
When my truant fancies wander
To that dear old pal of mine.

"Is it any wonder now to you that it is a pleasure to me to nominate William Green for president of the American Federation of Labor?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Duffy's speech, the entire audience arose and for several minutes applauded the nomination of Mr. Green.

Soderstrom Seconds Nomination

Delegate Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Green.

"America is great because of the patriotic activities and services of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Soderstrom said. "The American Federation of Labor is great because of the patriotic services of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. We honor ourselves when we honor William Green for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor."

A motion by Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, that Frank Morrison, secretary of the convention, "be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for William Green for president for the ensuing term," was adopted without a dissenting vote.

GREEN'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

In accepting the presidency of the American Federation of Labor for another year, Mr. Green said:

"In making a response to this magnificent demonstration which you have just made, I am deeply conscious of my responsibility.

"I never responded to an election as president of the American Federation of Labor in all my life before when I felt weighed down so heavily with a deep sense of responsibility. The nominating address of my old pal, the First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, the beautiful words of President Soderstrom when he seconded my nomination touched me very deeply. And then the magnificent response which you made to it all causes me to realize as never before my obligation to you.

Recalls Death of Gompers

"As I speak to you just now my mind goes back to the year 1924 when my distinguished predecessor passed into the great beyond.

"I recall as clearly and as vividly as if it was yesterday, when the Executive Council met in the city of New York, where the funeral services for our great leader were held. We there sat in the shadows and realized his spirit had flown and he was sleeping his last eternal sleep. It was then we

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Workers' Larger Output Justifies Higher Real Wages, Andrews Says

Administrator of Fair Labor Standards Act Punctures Fallacy of Small-Brain Economists that Shorter Hours and Higher Pay Cause Lower Living Standards.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The mental vaporings of certain pseudo-economists, who have become the ballyhoo spellbinders of low-wage and long-hour employers in spreading propaganda purporting to show that the higher wages and shorter hours made mandatory by the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective October 24, will necessarily impose lower living standards on the workers was knocked into smithereens by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Act, in an address before the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

In addition, Mr. Andrews proved statistically that those who own and operate industry have deliberately and persistently gypped the workers out of a fair share of their own increased productivity under our twentieth century system of machine production.

Finally, Mr. Andrews upheld the justice of labor's demand for increased buying power through higher real wages in order to secure a more equitable portion for the workers of the larger quantities of goods produced by the workers.

Economists' Wage Theory Is False

"I should like to say a word or two about the argument of certain economists who warn us that if hours are shortened and wages are raised our living standard must be lowered," Mr. Andrews said. "This warning, they present in the face of the fact that millions are unemployed; that our supply of workers is greater than ever before, and that the productivity of those workers has increased tremendously.

"Their argument is based on the theory that if hours are shortened and wages are raised the labor-costs of what

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(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

R. F. C. Loans to Unfair Firms To Be Investigated by A. F. of L.

Annual Convention Is Informed That Government Funds Are Advanced "to Concerns Who Deny to Their Workers the Right to Bargain Collectively" and Who Pay Substandard Wages.

The alleged policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of making loans of Federal funds to concerns enforcing unfair labor practices was considered by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

The subject came before the convention in a resolution introduced by Delegate I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation," the resolution said, "has loaned public moneys to concerns who deny to their workers the right to bargain collectively, and which concerns also advertise that by their paying their workers wages which are 40 per cent less than the wages paid to organized workers, members of national unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Such governmentally financed concerns are able to sell the product of their grossly exploited workers at wholesale prices which are some 25 per cent less than the prices necessarily paid for the comparable products of our organized workers."

Claiming that every possible move has been made to stop this practice, but without success, the resolution urged that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be asked "to request President Roosevelt to replace the present officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with others who will not loan government funds to chiseling exploiters of labor, and failing to secure the removal or the replace-

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Green Pleads For Peace and Unity In the Family of Organized Labor

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assembled, with bowed heads and heavy hearts, followed him to his last sleeping place in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and then returned to New York for the purpose of facing the future following the loss of a great leader.

"The question then was, 'Who shall now lead? Who shall take his place?' I confess to you a secret, that I never dreamed that I would be chosen as his successor.

"There are members of the Council here in this convention today who met on that solemn occasion and who decided for themselves as to who should now lead.

Drafted for Presidency

"I recall that my colleagues, Vice President Tobin, Vice President Rickert, Vice President Duffy, Vice President Woll, were all members of the Executive Council with myself on that occasion. It was a momentous decision they made. But after canvassing the situation, in their wisdom and judgment they called me to service.

"I was not a candidate for office, but I was drafted by the members of the Executive Council to serve. No one named me as President except the Executive Council, and in the stillness and quietness of the meeting chamber, counseling only with their conscience and their judgment the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called me to service. I responded.

"I was drafted then, as I have been drafted at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, for I know you will agree with me that I have never in all my life been a candidate for the office in the commonly accepted sense of that term.

"I have given fourteen years of service, and I cannot begin to tell you how much of my life and strength I have put into that fourteen years of service; but it matters not if it is all, and if the last ounce of drafting was made which calls for life itself I would give it all to the American Federation of Labor.

"New you have called me to service again. If I sought the easiest way I would decline, for surely there is no one acquainted with the situation in which we are now placed and in the work that lies ahead, but that must understand that the coming year will be more exacting than any of the fourteen that have gone.

"But, my friends, it is in response to a keen sense of duty that I accept the honor you have conferred upon me this afternoon, and in accepting it I pledge to give to you my strength, my energy and my service.

"You were brought here this year, stronger, more harmonious and better established than ever before in the history of our great American Federation of Labor.

"In spite of our difficulties we made more progress in the last year than we have ever made heretofore. We maintained the strength of the Federation intact, we added to it, we have won the support of public opinion and we have sold the American Federation of Labor to the people of the nation.

Urges Labor Peace

"On this occasion I want to sound a high note of peace, peace in the labor movement, peace in the family of labor, and peace between the nations throughout the world. I promise to you that I shall make every contribution that lies within my power toward the promotion of peace in the labor movement; I shall do what I can to heal the wounds and close the breach and unite the forces of labor.

"My appeal in your behalf is to those who left us, 'Come back home, come into the house of labor; your quarters are there just as they were when you left them; the room is furnished, the door is open, the key has been thrown away and we are singing that happy refrain, "Bill Bailey, won't you come back home?"'

"We ask the Ladies Garment Workers to come, we ask the United Textile Workers, all our children, chartered by us, to come; we ask the Oil Workers and the Automobile Workers to come back home. Peace will then be restored. The solution of it all remains with you. There are no barriers in the way, there are no hurdles to cross. The door is open, a hearty welcome will be extended you and you will find your place within the family of labor.

"I would feel deeply dejected if I felt I was in the least responsible for the division. We stand now where we always stood. We do not wander from the house of labor but we still live there. When an erring child leaves his home, isn't it expected that if it wishes to take its place in the family that it could come back again? To these prodigals on the hillside, we ask you to come home to the house of your father and to the family of labor.

Seeks Invincible Labor Movement

"I proclaim now to the nation today that I will do all I can to serve in every way to establish here in America a solid, invincible labor movement, unassailable and unafraid. I will do it with honor to the American Federation of Labor, and in doing it I will maintain the dignity and self respect of the American Federation of Labor.

"Now I make this announcement because so much has been said and is being said about the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the division and discord which was created within the ranks of labor. And now in a spirit of humility and with a deep sense of responsibility I face the future with you, courageous and unafraid.

"I have faith in the philosophy, the soundness and the security of the American Federation of Labor. I am devoted to it because it is first in my heart and my affections. I owe it more than I can ever repay, but in the year to come I shall strive as never before with all the strength and power at my command to give to the American Federation of Labor the best I have to give."

Reorganization of Pan-American Federation of Labor Is Planned

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understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Workers Denied Right to Organize

"Many of the so-called free governments of Central and South America deny the laboring man freedom to organize and better his working conditions. Indeed these governments can claim very little of freedom and democracy, and in fact are no less oppressive than military dictatorships.

"It is therefore imperative and necessary that the experience in labor problems, the principles and methods of the American Federation of Labor, be extended to our less fortunate brothers below the Rio Grande, even in those countries utterly revolutionary or reactionary.

Importance of Free Labor Movements

"Free labor movements cannot be distinguished by correspondence alone and therefore the Pan-American Federation of Labor should send an exploratory commission to ascertain where and which are the free labor movements in all these countries even in the lands of the most tyrannical of the dictators.

"Then, when the commission becomes satisfied as to how many free labor movements there are and where they are, we should proceed immediately to call the Sixth Convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to band, strengthen and revive the labor movements of the three Americas.

"Raising the standard of living of the workingmen in all these countries to the American level is what the Pan-American Federation of Labor is striving for. However, before this can be accomplished, a strong and sane labor movement has to be organized in each country, in order that it may fight successfully its own labor problems.

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor should render all possible and effective assistance, cooperation and guidance to these workers in the organization of their own labor movements."

Patman Bill to Tax Chain Stores Arouses A. F. of L. Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to a weapon for the destruction of worthy enterprises by business rivals."

The convention adopted the following report submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

"The convention has already taken action concerning a resolution authorizing and directing the Executive Council to make a study of taxation with reference to taxes of a discriminatory and punitive character. It is the opinion of the committee that the Patman Bill, to which this resolution refers, is of that character.

One Million Workers Involved

"The object of the bill is, as stated, to be the destruction of one big form of retail distribution, that commonly called the chain store system. Chain stores employ directly upwards of 200,000 workers. Indirectly, through the printing, teaming, building and various manufacturing industries, they employ a number which can be estimated as well within the statement of the resolution of 1,000,000.

"Destruction of chain store operation would disturb and dislocate the employment and working conditions of all those directly and indirectly employed. Thousands of these workers are members of organized labor. The number of agreements with chain store companies shows a rapid increase so that the time is in sight when the retail trade industry will be fully unionized.

"Aside from the interests of the very large number of wage earners involved, are the interests of the entire population as consumers. Chain store operation results in lower prices of the necessities of life. If these prices are the result of the exploitation of labor, the remedy lies through the vigorous and successful campaign now going on for their unionization. If they are made possible through unfair trade practices, abundant legislation already exists for the correction of these practices and further safeguards can be provided as the need is developed.

Masses Must Share Efficiency Benefits

"Labor clearly realizes that it cannot obstruct the growth of technological efficiency. It is our function to see that the wage earners and the public receive their share of such improvements in better working conditions and lower prices and better quality of product.

"Your committee believes that the so-called Patman Bill runs in direct opposition to the entire trend of modern industrial development and of established policy on the part of the public and of organized labor.

"It therefore recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for such action as it deems proper in connection with the tax study authorized by the previous resolution."

R. F. C. Loans to Unfair Firms To Be Investigated by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of these officials, that our officers be directed to seek legislation which will prevent chiseling exploiters of labor who deny their workers the right of collective bargaining and refuse to pay their workers the minimum wages which prevail in such industry, from securing loans of public money."

The convention adopted the following report submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

"Included in the substance of this resolution is the question of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under circumstances which might work disadvantageously to both employers and employes.

"Your committee is of the opinion that no loan should be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which would in any way tend to make it more difficult for existing industrial enterprises having contractual relations with their organized employes, to carry on the fullest possible volume of production.

"Your committee recognizes the validity of the problem, and recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the authorization to make a full investigation of the entire subject, including the extent this practice has developed and has worked injuriously, and thereby take such action as may be required to eliminate the evils complained of."

More Equal Work Distribution Held Only Real Remedy For Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

the unemployed worker alone, it is the problem of every man regardless of his station in life.

"Government spending and the payment of unemployment benefits from whatever source are but measures of temporary relief.

"The fact that members of trade unions were in a position of advantage as compared with employes in industry generally during the period of declining employment is no justification for us to pause even for a moment in driving forward our efforts for an effective and complete solution of this serious problem.

Distribute Work More Equally

"There is but one solution for the abolition of unemployment and that is a more equal distribution of available employment through the reduction of the work week from the present prevailing standards to lower levels, thereby creating employment for the greater number.

"It is not alone the purpose of organized labor in seeking a reduction in the number of working hours in order to secure more leisure hours for the employed workers but to provide in a measure working hours for the unemployed.

"Confident that the lessening of hours for those employed will create employment for the millions of unemployed organized labor must and will continue to strive for the establishment of the 30-hour 5-day week—the only solution to this great problem—and thereby restore prosperity and contentment to all of the people of our nation."

Lewis's Labor's Non-Partisan League Condemned by A. F. of L. Convention

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tion in the form of a resolution introduced by the delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America urging the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to rescind its opposition to Labor's Non-Partisan League and arrange a conference with the League for the purpose of working out a joint program of political action.

The convention adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee recommending non-concurrence with the resolution, which, the Committee said, questions "the validity of the Non-Partisan Political Policy heretofore followed by the American Federation of Labor," adding:

"On this subject your committee calls attention to the urgent necessity that our trade union movement keep itself free from partisan political commitments or alliance with any outside political body, no matter what its character may be. Your committee is of the opinion that Labor's Non-Partisan League is as dual to the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor as the Committee for Industrial Organization is dual to our movement."

The convention also approved the general letter of March 21, 1938, sent by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to the officers of affiliated unions relative to the status and activity of Labor's Non-Partisan League. The letter contained the following statement:

"1. The League is nothing more than a C. I. O. agency, a ventriloquist's dummy for the C. I. O. leaders. When the League speaks, it is with the voice of the C. I. O. leaders. When it acts, it is the C. I. O. leaders who pull the strings.

"2. It is opposed to the best interests of American Labor and therefore should be opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

"3. It is devoted chiefly to promoting the personal political ambitions of C. I. O. leaders."

The letter instructed all State federations of Labor, city central bodies, and local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from association with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The Resolutions Committee informed the convention that the response to the Executive Council's instructions was gratifying and almost unanimous.

A. F. of L. Council Takes Up Fight Against Donnelley & Sons Company

(Continued from Page 1)

resolution, which is designed to the end that work of printing tradesmen employed by the R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company of Chicago, now done under non-union conditions, shall be performed under union conditions.

"This of course can be accomplished in one of two ways, either to organize completely this establishment in all of its departments and enforce union standards or through influence that may be brought to bear upon the company through the power of patronage or by a combination of both these procedures.

"The resolution does not indicate the procedure to be followed. It refers to a campaign inaugurated by the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, but your Committee is wholly unaware of the character of campaign outlined.

"Your Committee is unaware, therefore, as to the extent this campaign embraces cooperation on the part of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions.

"Inasmuch as your Committee is desirous and anxious that the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions shall be of service in every possible way, it recommends reference of this resolution to the Executive Council and in the light and for the purpose hereinbefore indicated."

BETTER SUPPORT FOR LABOR PRESS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs are always unfitted to give competent judgment to these matters.

"It is just simple arithmetic. Newspapers and magazines depend on their advertising for their income and profits. They sell their publication at a price that is but a fraction of the cost of paper and ink in many cases. Therefore they must have advertising. Advertising as you know comes from employers of labor.

"We all have found out by now that the opinions of employers quite often differ from our own. Yet in the daily papers and general magazines you will never find any viewpoint expressed that does not have the OK of the majority of employers. It must be so. If these publishers dared step over the line and sympathize with the viewpoints of the workers—pop, goes their advertising and the sheriff tacks up his sign.

Labor Must Have Labor Papers

"We must recognize this fact and therefore realize that it is impossible for labor ever to get a fair shake in print except from their own papers which never have and never can afford to place the yoke of the advertiser about their neck.

"Because this is so and because it is so important to the labor movement that not only the membership but also the general public have an opportunity to truly size up labor affairs, the labor press is an indispensable part of the labor movement.

"But it is so easy to allow the responsibility for the success or failure of this all important labor press to rest on the shoulders of the other people. Whenever a union member does not subscribe to and support his own labor paper, it means that others of his group who do so are forced to carry an unfair share of the load. This is so because small circulation is much more expense than large circulation per unit printed. Therefore, the subscription price of the papers per year must be higher to the members who do carry the load.

"If every member of organized labor would subscribe to the labor papers that serve their interests, circulation would be so increased that it would be possible to furnish these papers at much lower cost per member per year. And this does not take into account the prestige and influence which would come with such a move."

(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

FUR WORKERS UNIONS LEAVE C. I. O. GROUP

Locals of the Fur Workers International Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, are leaving the C. I. O. outfit and joining up with the American Federation of Labor, according to Max Federman, delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, from A. F. of L. Fur Workers Unions No. 21479, No. 21480, and No. 21481 of Toronto, Canada.

"In our city eight months ago we broke away from the International Union dominated by the Communist party," Mr. Federman said. "At that time we did not have any finances, and there are still $7,000 in the bank. The trial will take place in the next few weeks.

"We appealed to President Green and he gave us full assistance and great support. We are still battling the fur workers affiliated with the C. I. O., not only in Toronto, but in Seattle, Washington. We also have a local union in New Jersey, and in other cities we are preparing a big organization drive among the fur workers in general in the United States and Canada."

MONTHLY ASSESSMENT CONTINUED BY A. F. L.

Convention Provides Executive Council with Big Fund to Keep Up Nation-Wide Organization Campaign.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, ordered the continuance for another year of the assessment of one cent per member per month which was legally and officially levied at the Denver convention of the Federation last year.

"The records show that during the months from July, 1937, to and including June, 1938, our organizers have applied for and charters have been issued to 809 local trade and federal labor unions," the Executive Council told the delegates. "This figure does not include those applications which were forwarded to the various national and international unions whose jurisdictions covered such groups."

In recommending that the one-cent-a-month assessment be continued for another year, the Council said:

"The call for assistance and help coming from the unorganized workers of the Nation is increasing and the demands made upon us for organizers to perfect organization among unorganized workers, is greater than ever before. We have found it impossible to respond as fully as conditions demand to the appeals which have been made for field workers, organizers, and assistance.

"It is the purpose and policy of the American Federation of Labor to cooperate with all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in carrying on their own organizing campaigns, and in addition concentrate our efforts in carrying on organizing work among those employed in the industries named in this report and in the miscellaneous industries where little or no organization has ever existed.

"The American Federation of Labor has gone to the limit of its financial ability in carrying on organizing work in all sections, industries and communities. We will continue this policy. Every appeal for organizing assistance and help will be met so far as our financial resources will permit in order to do this and to carry on our organizing work in a bigger, broader and even more aggressive way, it is necessary that adequate funds be provided.

"The Executive Council recommends, therefore, that this, the Fifty-Eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, authorize and direct the continuance of the assessment of one cent per member per month, which was legally and officially levied at the Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Denver, Colorado, in October, 1937, for another year.

"The funds provided through the payment of this assessment will enable the American Federation of Labor to continue its organization policies, maintain the gains we have already made, and render additional service both to national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to the unorganized workers of the nation."

Tibbett Praises Organized Labor

Head of Musical Artists Guild Tells A. F. of L. Convention "Our Cause Is Your Cause and the Cause of Labor."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Lawrence Tibbett, president of the American Guild of Musical Artists, first vice president of the Radio Artists, and a member of the Actors Guild, told the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Houston, Texas, that musical artists are proud of their affiliation with organized labor.

Mr. Tibbett, who was introduced by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., as "a great singer, a loyal member of organized labor, and an officer of a union affiliated with us," said:

"I wish that I could present my compliments, my greetings in the way in which some one down here suggested. That is the way in which I am trained to address audiences, and not by means of words and speeches.

"However, I am delighted at this opportunity to become personally acquainted with you all. We are in that part of the country where they say 'you-all' rather indiscriminately, but I mean it directly, with you all.

Labor Solidarity Lauded

"My association in affiliation with the labor movement as an officer in one of your many organizations has been very short indeed, two years, when a number of us first started to organize our American Guild of Musical Artists, but in that time I have become fully conscious of many things I knew only slightly before I became conscious of the power, the solidarity, the need for labor organization even in our own groups. I think they are needed throughout the various activities of our nation.

"I know that many of you have the opinion, certainly many people outside the rank and file of labor have the opinion, that artists have no business with and in labor. Nothing could be further from the truth. Our cause is your cause and the cause of labor, and believe me when I say I am thrilled to be actively associated with you. I am grateful for the helping hand, for the friendliness which many of you in your great organization have already extended to us.

"I wish I could say all of this to you in song. You can see by this time that I could express it a little more keenly in that way, but I think you understand the position of the wage earner who is under contract, and I happen to be in that position here in Houston. I am giving a concert here tonight. By the way, if you are not busy I would love to have you come, but I know you are all busy. Nevertheless, I am under contract and cannot sing to you. In a few hours I will be right over on the other side of that curtain.

"Again let me tell you how very happy and honored I am at the privilege of being presented here by your great President, and for the pleasure of meeting you personally. I hope it won't be long before I will have had that privilege again, and I bring you greetings from the American Guild of Musical Artists."

Wage Act Changes Asked by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

tems have been the result of long time experience, negotiation and agreement between employers and the representatives of organized employes.

Sound Apprenticeship Endangered

"Your committee is of the opinion that the present administrator will administer Section 14 with judgment and understanding, but this does not alter the fact that Section 14 in its present form is not only unwise and disruptive, but definitely dangerous to the subject of apprenticeship, which has received so much attention by the American Federation of Labor from the beginning.

"What your committee reports relative to apprentices, holds equally true of the so-called learners, and physically or mentally deficient.

Labor Classifications Opposed

"Paragraph (c) Section 8 of the law provides for more than a single minimum wage rate. It authorizes the recognition of classifications in any industry, so that labor will be classified into various classifications, which may be given a minimum lower than 40 cents per hour.

"As a matter of principle your committee is opposed to any authority being established under the Government which will relegate labor to various classifications. We do not believe that the day has come when labor will submit to being classified by law or by administration. Unquestionably this section of the Act requires drastic amendment.

Administrator's Power Over Industry Committees Criticized

"Furthermore your committee finds that in harmony with some recent State legislation an extraordinary authority is given to the administrator for the control of industry committees to be set up under the Act. The industry committees to be appointed by the administrator are charged with the responsibility of making recommendations for their industry to the administrator which will be the basis for the administrator's decision as to the minimum wage rate in the industry.

"The Act provides, in Paragraph (d) Section 8 as follows:

"'If the administrator disapproves such recommendations, he shall refer the matter to such committee, or to another industry committee for such industry (which he may appoint for such purpose) for further consideration and recommendations.'

"It is the conviction of your committee that this provision largely destroys the value of industry committees. It makes puppets of them and subjugates them to the absolute wish and the will of the administrator.

Amendments Are Necessary

"There are other provisions in the Act which were written in by the conference committee which require careful study before their full import can be made clear. These your committee will not attempt to analyze, believing that the Act as a whole requires most careful and calm study."

Expressing the belief that the Executive Council should be instructed "to most carefully study and examine this Act so that the necessary amendments may be prepared," the report added:

"Your committee is further of the opinion that it is advisable that such amendments be prepared so that they may be introduced when Congress convenes so that Congressmen and Senators from the beginning of the session will be acquainted with the position which the American Federation of Labor has taken relative to the urgent necessity for amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

30-Hour Week Is Paramount Objective Of the American Federation of Labor

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serve the public welfare is now the supreme challenge confronting society.

"Its accomplishment will make for a larger life and soften the struggle for existence of all workers to a degree surpassing all that has gone before. To this end we should devote our best efforts.

"In the light of the foregoing survey, it appears plain to your committee that the American Federation of Labor must address itself with renewed resolution to the wider observance of the five-day week and the six-hour day as the best means of mastering the unemployment problem and protecting society against recurring depression.

"There is only one side to this case. Every fact and factor having to do with its consideration argues for shorter hours and higher living standards as the one and only way to insure economic health.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay.

"We further recommend that this purpose be declared the paramount objective of this convention, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort to insure steady and certain progress toward the attainment of this great objective, and of enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf."

The report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Retention of Bi-Partisan Civil Service Board Asked by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

the administration of the laws and regulations affecting civilian personnel within the classified Civil Service of the United States" and also endorsing the propositions "that the United States Civil Service Commission continue to be a bi-partisan commission" and that one of the members of the commission "shall be selected with particular reference to his active interest in organized labor."

In supporting these proposals the convention adopted the following report of the Committee on Legislation, whose chairman was I. M. Ornburn, president of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

"Included in the provisions of the Government Reorganization bill was one to supplant the present bi-partisan Civil Service Commission of three members with a single administrator to be appointed for a term of fifteen years. That was one of the chief reasons for the objections of the Civil Service Employee organizations to that bill.

Important Functions of Three-Member Board

"The United States civil service system has been administered by a bi-partisan commission of three members since its inception in 1883.

"The function of the Commission in addition to interpreting and administering the laws enacted for establishment and conduct of the classified civil service, are to make rules and regulations and to perform quasi-judicial functions in respect to questions arising out of the operations of recruiting, appointment, transfer, discipline, promotion, and retention in service of over half a million Government employes.

"To place all of these vital functions into the hands of a single administrator with an assured tenure of fifteen years would be exceedingly dangerous to the equal-handed justice for which a bi-partisan Commission stands.

"The vital necessity to the vast group of Government employes of an understanding of the employes' interests by the administration prompts the insistence upon a bi-partisan Commission, instead of a single administrator and upon the inclusion on the Commission of at least one selected with regard to interest in and experience with organized labor."

The convention also endorsed the proposition that the "tenure of office of commissioners be for a period of fifteen years, with restrictions governing removals similar to those applying to the position of comptroller general of the United States, provided that initial terms under such tenure act be stated at five, ten, and fifteen years, respectively."

Workers' Larger Output Justifies Higher Real Wages, Andrews Says

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we all must buy will be so high as to be out of the reach of most consumers. They also contend that our capacity to produce is not so great as to give each of us a decent living.

Workers Do Not Get Fair Share of Goods They Produce

"One might think that in demanding higher wages and shorter hours, labor was asking for more than its fair share in the goods it produces. As a matter of fact, labor asks nothing more, and the Government of the United States asks for labor nothing more, than a just proportion of the wealth which it has helped create. Throughout recent years, labor has been denied this share.

"For example, in New York State, labor's share in value added by manufacture after increasing from 37.1 per cent in 1919 to 39.7 per cent in 1921, showed an uninterrupted decline during the following years, dropping to 31.4 per cent in 1933. The net decline from 1921 to 1933 in the proportion of value added by manufacture which went to labor amounted to 21 per cent. There is the story of the depression—in a capsule.

"The amount of value added by manufacture per wage earner in New York State factories showed a steady increase from $3,199 in 1919 to $4,497 in 1929, a gain of 40.6 per cent. The annual money wage per wage earner also showed a gain for 1919 to 1929 but the increase, amounting to 25.6 per cent, was not as great as in value added by manufacture. Moreover, the decline in average wages since 1929 has been greater than the decline in value added per wage earner.

"The decline in value added by manufacture during the depression years has been to a large extent the result of decreases in the prices of the manufactured products. When economists warn of the peril of higher wages, arguing that higher wages inevitably mean higher costs of the goods produced, they ignore the fact that the labor cost in any article is a combination of two factors. It includes not only the money wages paid the worker, but it also must take into consideration—and this is most important—that worker's productivity.

Justice Demands Larger Purchasing Power for Labor

"With the tremendous increase in the productivity of the American worker during recent years, labor has a right to demand an increase in its real wages; that is, in its purchasing power.

"That increase in productivity, together with the influx of women workers and other factors which have increased our labor supply in proportion to demand, is the reason why the standard work-week in this country must be shortened.

"No matter what economic theory may evolve, the fact remains that we have already shortened our work-week in many industries, while at the same time increasing the production of those industries.

"Higher wages and shorter hours, it is becoming increasingly evident, pay for themselves in greater efficiency, better health and improved morale.

"Such benefits for all wage earners is the goal of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

Labor Organizations Are Urged To Assist Radio Station WCFL

(Continued from Page 1)

ganized labor the services of WCFL to the extent of approximately $100,000 a year, and that the station desires to extend its coverage to include all North America, which will require an expenditure of approximately $200,000.

The convention adopted the following report submitted by the Committee on Education, whose chairman was Delegate E. E. Milliman, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes:

"More than a dozen years ago the Chicago Federation of Labor under the energetic leadership of the late Edward Nockels inaugurated a new and significant adventure with the establishment of Radio Station WCFL. For years this station has become in fact what it sought to become, namely, the Voice of Labor, especially in the Middle West. It has offered its facilities without limit to organized labor in all of its struggles; it has utilized its facilities for the purposes of the education of labor generously.

"Your committee commends those concerned in bringing the American Federation of Labor into closer relationship with the ownership and direction of this station.

"With this accession of a representative of the Federation to the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors it is now intended to increase the power of this station and make it in fact a national station to serve the needs of labor throughout our land.

"Your committee therefore recommends that we commend Station WCFL and the Federation for bringing about a closer bond of cooperation and further concurs in this resolution and we urge the Executive Council to use its good offices to carry out the intent of this resolution."

(From October 17 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Company Union Charge Against McCall Subsidiary Referred to A. F. of L. Council

Photo-Engravers Claim Firm Publishing Eight McCall Periodicals Refuses to Deal With Legitimate Union.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Industrial Relations referring to the A. F. of L. Executive Council the resolution introduced by delegates of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America asking that seven publications of the McCall Corporation "be declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor."

The resolution charged that the Magazine Photo-Engraving Corporation of Stamford, Conn., is an adjunct and subsidiary of the McCall Corporation "established primarily to produce the engravings used in printing the magazines published by the McCall Corporation, which include McCall Magazine, McCall Needlework, McCall Quarterly, McCall Counter Book, McCall Fashion Sheet, McCall Ad. Sheet, Red Book Magazine, Blue Book Magazine."

Because "The Magazine Photo-Engraving Corporation have persistently refused to deal with any legitimately organized union of the labor movement and during the last year fostered and entered into an agreement with an organization of its employes, which organization cannot be regarded as other than a company union," the resolution asked that the A. F. of L. declare the eight publications to be unfair and that all state and city central bodies be notified of the convention's action.

While expressing complete sympathy in the object sought by the resolution, the Committee on Industrial Relations said that an attempt should first be made by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to adjust the grievances complained of and recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for such procedure. If the Executive Council fails to adjust the controversy the convention ordered that body to so notify "organized labor and its many affiliated bodies of the cause for such failure and for the purpose of advising labor how best to direct its patronage and in channels fair to labor."